

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

CASE NO. CR21-5360 BHS

Plaintiff.

ORDER

v.

NICOLAS JOSEPH JAMES JOHNSON,

Defendant.

This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Nicolas Johnson's Motion for
Revocation of Detention Order, Dkt. 28. The Court has considered the briefing filed in
part of and in opposition to the motion and remainder of the file and denies the
motion for the reasons stated below.

I. BACKGROUND

The Government alleges that on September 18, 2021 Johnson stole a vehicle outside of the Mini-Mart convenience store on the Makah Reservation. Dkt. 30 at 2. Johnson allegedly brandished a machete, got into the driver's side of the vehicle, and demanded that the three minor boys inside of the vehicle exit the car. *Id.* The Government alleges that he left the scene in the vehicle and at some point picked up his

1 fiancée, Jodie Newton. *Id.* A Clallam County Sheriff's Office deputy began pursuing the
2 vehicle. *Id.* While in pursuit, Newton spoke to a 911 operator, and Johnson allegedly told
3 the operator that he would kill Newton if the police did not "get off his ass." *Id.* at 2–3.
4 At that point, the police ended their pursuit. *Id.* The Washington State Patrol located the
5 stolen vehicle the following day, and Johnson was arrested a few days later. *Id.* In
6 October 2021, Johnson was charged via indictment with Robbery in violation of 18
7 U.S.C. §§ 1153(a), 2111(1). Dkt. 10.

8 At his initial appearance, Johnson stipulated to detention. Dkt. 6. On November 1,
9 2021, Johnson had an arraignment and detention hearing before the Honorable David W.
10 Christel, United States Magistrate Judge. Dkt. 15. After hearing from the parties, Judge
11 Christel ordered Johnson detained, concluding that while there may be conditions that
12 could reasonably ensure Johnson's appearance in court, there were not sufficient
13 conditions to reasonably ensure Johnson would not pose a danger to the community.
14 Dkts. 15, 16, 30-1 at 15.

15 Johnson then moved for review of his detention order, arguing that his recent
16 admission into an inpatient drug treatment program constituted a change in circumstances
17 that justified his release pending trial. Dkt. 20. Judge Christel held a hearing on that
18 motion on December 22, 2021 and again ordered Johnson detained. Dkt. 25.

19 Johnson now moves this Court to review his detention order de novo, arguing that
20 given his detailed release plan and admission to an inpatient drug treatment program, the
21 Government could not satisfy its burden to show that he is a danger to the community or
22 a flight risk. Dkt. 28. The Government argues that despite Johnson's release plan and

1 admission to drug treatment, he remains a flight risk and a danger to the community
2 considering the underlying offense and his history with drugs. Dkt. 30.

3 II. DISCUSSION

4 When considering a motion challenging a magistrate judge's detention order, the
5 Court "should review the evidence before the magistrate and make its own independent
6 determination whether the magistrate's findings are correct, with no deference." *United*
7 *States v. Koenig*, 912 F.2d 1190, 1193 (9th Cir. 1990). The Court must enter its own
8 findings of fact, "whether different from or an adoption of the findings of the magistrate,"
9 and render a decision "without deference to the magistrate's ultimate conclusion." *Id.*

10 The Court has reviewed the record in this case, including both the first and second
11 detention hearings. Based on this Court's own review of the evidence, and without
12 affording Judge Christel any deference, the Court agrees with, and adopts as its own,
13 Judge Christel's findings and conclusion. At Johnson's first detention hearing, Judge
14 Christel emphasized that while he had some concerns regarding Johnson showing up to
15 future court appearances, his primary concern was danger to the community. *See* Dkt. 30-
16 1. Johnson allegedly brandished a machete while stealing a car containing three young
17 boys. Dkt. 30 at 2. He then allegedly threatened to kill his fiancée while driving under the
18 influence of methamphetamine. *Id.* These allegations are serious and suggest that
19 Johnson would pose a serious risk to the community if released.

20 As both the Government and Pretrial Services point out, Johnson's admission to a
21 drug treatment program "does not mitigate his risk of danger." Dkt. 27 at 8; *see also* Dkt.
22 30 at 1. In its second supplemental report, Pretrial Services acknowledged Johnson's

1 proposal for inpatient treatment. Dkt. 27 at 8. Despite that additional information, the
2 probation officer continued to recommend detention. *Id.* Johnson has previously
3 completed inpatient treatment programs at least four times, the most recent time being
4 with the same place he has now been admitted—American Behavioral Health Systems.
5 *Id.* Despite those previous successes, Johnson apparently relapsed in September and
6 engaged in extremely dangerous behavior. As the Government pointed out in its
7 response, in an interview with a Clallam County Sheriff’s Office deputy, “Johnson
8 claimed to have blacked out during the initial robbery, but he had woken up while driving
9 the stolen vehicle and while being pursued by law enforcement . . . [H]e believed he was
10 doing something with the cops like providing a presidential escort.” Dkt. 30 at 3.
11 Johnson’s mental health issues combined with his abuse of substances pose a danger to
12 the community. The Court lacks confidence that further inpatient treatment could
13 reasonably assure that he would not relapse and engage in behavior dangerous to the
14 public.

15 Johnson argues that the Government’s position is essentially that he “should be
16 endlessly incarcerated because he might someday use drugs again.” Dkt. 28 at 8. But
17 whether a defendant should be detained pretrial depends on three questions: whether the
18 defendant presents a flight risk; whether the defendant presents a risk to the community;
19 and whether any combination of conditions could reasonably manage those risks. *United*
20 *States v. Motamedi*, 767 F.2d 1403, 1407 (9th Cir. 1985). The Government’s references
21 to Johnson’s drug use, risk of relapse, mental health issues, and behavior while under the
22 influence of drugs are completely appropriate and relevant to the issue at hand. While it is

true that Johnson will likely be released back into the community at some point and that those risks will remain, that is not the issue currently before the Court.

The Court concludes that there are insufficient conditions of release to reasonably ensure Johnson will not pose a danger to the community if released pending trial.

III. ORDER

Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that Defendant Nicolas Johnson's Motion for Review of Detention Order, Dkt. 28, is **DENIED**.

Dated this 24th day of January, 2022.


BENJAMIN H. SETTLE
United States District Judge